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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1798.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, Versailles township, Allegheny county, in November last, a red STEER, with a white face and white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

February 10, 1798.

SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF

HENDERSON,

On the OHIO River, eight miles below the Mouth of Green River, at the place commonly known by the name of the RED BANKS,

WILL take place on the premises on the last MONDAY in APRIL next. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and a reasonable credit will be given for the residue.

The plan of the town contains two hundred and sixty four Lots, of one acre each, lying in squares of four lots; each lot fronting two streets—Twelve acres in the centre of the town are appropriated to public uses. The street fronting on the Ohio is 200 feet in width; and each other street 100. The whole of the town plan is surrounded by a street of one hundred feet in width, adjoining which are thirty two out lots of 10 acres each.

The purchaser of a town lot is to build a framed, hewed, or sawed log house, 16 feet square at least, with a dirt, stone or brick chimney, and plank floor; or shall reside on the lot by himself, or his representative, for the space of three years ensuing. The time of residence to commence within one year after the time of purchase.

The purchaser of an out lot is to improve the same, either by building or inhabiting in the manner prescribed for in lots, or by tending a least one half of it in some crop for the term of three years.

The high situation of this town, the beautiful manner in which it is laid out, combined with the fertility of the soil the circumjacent country, the navigation of the Ohio, and its neighbourhood to the best salt lick which hath yet been tried in Kentucky, must make it very advantageous to those who may chuse to reside there, or purchase and build on speculation.

A plan of the town, and every particular necessary for further information, will be shewn by the agent, who will attend on the premises at the time of sale,

SAMUEL HOPKINS, agent for
Richard Henderson & Co.

THE subscribers have for sale a considerable quantity of very VALUABLE LANDS. Lying within the grant of Richard Henderson and Company, at the mouth of Green river, which grant containing near 200.000 acres, has lately been surveyed and divided among the proprietors. The quality, the situation, and the certainty of the title of these lands, render them highly valuable. They will be sold in any quantities which may suit the convenience of purchasers, and at any time after the end of April next, when the Subscribers will attend at the Red Banks.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.
HENy. PURVIANCE.

December 15, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

Subscriber in Beaver township, a Mare colt, two years old this Spring, bright sorrel, with a blaze in her face, some white hairs in her side, heavy main and tail. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JONATHAN GRANT.

February 16, 1799.

The Partnership of

John and James Poultney,

Ironmongers, of Philadelphia, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm, whose accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

JOHN POULTNEY.
JAMES POULTNEY.

January 1st, 1798.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening in the house formerly occupied by J. and R. Brotherton, corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce

JOSEPH MAHON,
JAMES SHARP.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1798

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market street, where he carries on the above business as usual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent assortment of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of the best quality, suitable for the season. Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them.

*** Wanted three Journeymen to the above business, to whom the highest wages and best employment will be given.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1797.

The Famous Horse

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the ensuing at the subscribers stable in Pitt township, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at her first coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the first day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, rising 7 years old, fit for either saddle or geers, he is of the Chester ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horse was advertised to stand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

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Cathcart, Campbell and Co.

TOBACCONISTS.

INTEND commencing the above business the latter end of next summer, at this place, and will be ready to take in leaf Tobacco in November next. For all Tobacco in the leaf by the hogshead or smaller quantity, the highest price will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

The minister of Foreign Affairs to all the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

YOU are at this moment placed under new circumstances. Your Republican sentiments, and your patriotic efforts must take another course.

Of all the coalesced powers against the liberty of France, England is the only remaining one with whom we have to fight. She is our eternal enemy; we are preparing a great expedition against her. The wishes of the whole nation call loudly for this armament. It is necessary that every person employed by the government should now second the view and labours of the Directory—All parties should join in that great object—WAR WITH ENGLAND.

In this great undertaking, you cannot, you ought not to remain inactive; you should on the contrary, take an active and decisive part in this enterprize. You well know that the diplomatic power, which is terrible in the hands of the British minister, has been a long time been in a languishing way in ours. The Executive Directory are anxious to give this department of government its fullest lustre and vigour. The peace concluded at Campo Formio, may be considered as the dawn, and the Congress at Rastadt will complete this desirable object; you must join in forwarding it.

You have, Citizens, without doubt, each of you, formed a just idea of the greatness and force of the French Republic; foreigners know it, and is needless to recal to your minds that you represent the first people in Europe, a nation composed of thirty millions of inhabitants, and whom nothing on the continent could resist.

How then is it possible that England, a power inferior to us in means and strength even in time of monarchy—how is it possible, I say, she has constantly opposed, and even humiliated France? Her insular situation, and the idea of liberty, of which she vainly boasts, are not the only reasons which have given her those advantages—it has been principally by the effect of that diplomatic system which follows—but this strength is like the rest, it is easy to conquer. Let us only look at their history, since they first meddled with the affairs of Europe.

Protector Cromwell was the first who gave a high tone to the diplomatic body, in which he was aided by the powerful pen of the celebrated Milton. He spoke to all the cabinets of Europe in a language of severity; and ever since that period the court of St. James has held the same language, that language which at first was nothing but the insolence of a fortunate usurper, has become the energetic and firm accents of a people calling themselves free. Engaged in a long series of wars, during the reign of Louis XIV. The other powers of Europe thought her extremely powerful, because she called herself so—They suffered themselves to be astonished, and gave up, without examination, to the pretensions of a court which acted by threats. Soon after, France, delivered up by a dull prince, to a set of corrupted Ministers, weakened by useless victories, and by alliances contrary to her real interests, reduced to the most deplorable state, France saw herself degraded to the shameful necessity of trembling before the court of London. Strong in this illusion, more than by her own strength, England, at the end of every war, figured with eclat, and made what terms she pleased the different peaces of Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Aix la Chapelle, at the treaty of Paris, at the conferences at Pilnitz, and in the subsequent affairs of our revolution.

It is this power, Citizens, which we must destroy; it is this Colossus which must be overturned.

It is absolutely necessary, Citizens, that you, on your side, should attack with courage the federative power of Britain, while we, on ours, will launch our armies on their territories, and expose to the eyes of astonished Europe, the true secret of her weakness. In this view, the following are the steps which you must follow:

Let your conduct be in direct opposition to that of the envoys from the cabinet of London—hold fast to this rule, and do not stray one moment from it—The cause which they have taken is that of tyranny, mercantile avarice, and a shameful cruel machiavelism. All their actions, all their views, bear the stamp of this vicious origin. What is the reason that England imitates Carthage?—What, but to make the neighbouring nations more dependant, and by an excess of ambition, which disgraces humanity, forbids them, under pain of death, to sorrow, plant, cultivate or trade, or in fact to do any thing and which often makes them meet with universal execration? It is not this which tends to their maritime despotism? Do they not pretend to the executive commerce of the world? What power in Europe can be so blind to its interest, and to the general good, as not to wish for the extripation of this horrible monopoly, and to confine to their little island those pretended despots, who ought not to mix in the affairs of the continent.

As to you, Citizens, the cause which you defend is that of liberty, philanthropy, glory and virtue. The honor of such a noble cause should fill you with ardour in all your actions. France has fought by land for her independence and her natural limits, and she will fight by sea, not for herself alone, but to free the ocean, and emancipate the world from the avidity of the English. London is compared to Carthage. France can better be compared to Rome; but Rome was too ignorant of commerce and the arts; she thought of nothing but the glory of conquering the world—she made war against Carthage as a rival, not as a commercial people. France has more respectable motives for her warfare. It is not solely the desire of avenging the injuries of many ages that she now makes war against the British Government—It is for the interest of Europe and the cause of Humanity, that she wishes to establish the liberty of the seas. History offers nothing which can be put on a parallel with it—and in this point of view, the people of all nations should join us in prayers, for the happy success of our arms.

Answer, Citizens, answer with dignity to the august duties of your mission; let the pen and the voice of the French negociators second the courage and swords of their brave defenders.

The more the agents of England are imperious, proud and haughty, the more you ought to conduct yourselves with that rectitude, zeal and moderation which is the characteristic trait of true dignity.

Watch all their movements: hinder them from forming some new plot against the republic—follow them step by step—follow them even into the secret recesses of their conclaves—seek out their retrenchments—be ardent in discovering and disconcerting their underhand intrigues, their calumnies, their perfidies, and those dreadful projects which they wish to hide under cover of their secret agents. These wretches are found, not only among our open enemies, but also among our nearest allies, in Italy, in Spain, in the Batavian republic, but even among ourselves—in the very bosom of France. Do not cease to oppose their influence—not by chicanery and little stratagems, but by reasonable and sage representations—you will be heard—the executive directory will support you. Often will you be obliged to use the firm and decisive language of republicans to the ministers of foreign courts; let it be forcible; you will find in me a supporter in every thing you can do against the infernal genius of the Cabinet of London. Let us daily know your operations—your intelligence shall be noticed with care & attention, and laid before the Directory. You certainly would not wish that they would know from other hands what ought to come from yours.

With regard to what concerns you personally, endeavour to love, esteem & respect each other. Do not infringe the laws, manners or customs of the country in which you reside—but, in respecting them, you, must pay attention to republican manners & customs—To the acknowledgement of a trifling etiquette, join that political frankness and cheerfulness, which liberty has bestowed to the soul of virtue and sentiment. Be careful to avoid a fault too common in our days—I mean that irascible and noisy energy, which in a diplomatic character, never can be regarded as a happy quality. Measure all your steps, and do not forget that declaration is not strength of argument.

I propose, Citizens, to communicate more regularly and frequently than formerly, those views and ideas which your correspondence may suggest. Redouble your exactitude. The object of this circular letter is to form between all the diplomatic agents of the French Republic, an active & vealous league against the last enemy we have to conquer, and thus accomplish the wish of the Directory. Make known to the whole world, how little the English government is worthy of confidence. Such is at this time, your principal business. Neglect no thing to obtain this grand object. You will find, no doubt, numberless difficulties which must be overcome. Do not give way—To do away all obstacles, count on the Army of England—Our country has its eyes on you. In conforming yourselves to the spirit of the circular, you will find a sure support in the Union and wisdom of the Executive Directory, and in the good services of the minister who writes this by order of the Directory.

The Prince of Peace continues to exercise at Madrid his all powerful influence. He has just recalled the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador from Spain to the French Republic, & replaced him by the Count de Cabarrus, father of Madam Tallien. Other disgraces, and other promotions, have taken place at Madrid. The credit of France is greater than ever. it is the Prince of Peace and M. Cabarrus who govern that kingdom.

VIENNA, November 4.

Loss and Gain to the House of Austria by the late treaty with France:

1. Austria cedes to France the 10 Catholic provinces of the low countries, containing 353 square miles, 2,550,000 inhabitants, and yielding a neat revenue of 5,275,000 German florins, besides paying three millions interest on a capital of 95 millions accruing from loans contracted and mortgaged from the country. The emperor maintained in the Low Countries, in time of peace, a force of 12,240 men, war established 24,855.

2 He cedes Austrian Lombardy and the Dutchy of Mantua—192 square miles, 1,144,

188 inhabitants, 3,580,000 florins. Beſides this revenue, the Lombard government ſupported a military peace eſtabliſhment of 4580 men, and in war 10397.

3. The Briſgau, 59 ſquare miles, 155,000 inhabitants, 200,000.

Total Ceſſion—784 ſquare miles, 3,849,168 inhabitants, 6,975,000 florins.

France cedes to Auſtria, Venice and its lakes, the Paduan, the Polеſin, the part of the Veroneſe beyond the Adige, the Vicentin, the market town of Triviſo, the Belluneſs, Iſtria, in ſhort, two thirds of the Venetian poſſeſſions in Italy, preſenting in extent, population and revenues, 716 1-2 ſquare miles, 1,640,000 inhabitants, and Dalmatia, 124 1 2 ſquare miles, 119,353 inhabitants, 5,000,000 florins.

Recapitulation. Auſtria cedes 794 ſquare miles, 3,849,188 inhabitants, 6,975,000 florins.

France cedes to Auſtria, 541 ſquare miles 1,759,333 inhabitants, 5,000,000 florins.

Clear loſs to Auſtria, 243 ſquare miles, 2,089,855 inhabitants, 1,975,000 florins.

PARIS, January 6.

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred of the 15th Niveſe, 6th year, (4th January 1798.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

To day the 15th Nivoſe, at the very hour at which the Executive Directory addreſſes this meſſage to you, the municipal adminiſtrations, the juſtices of the peace, the commiſſaries of the Directory, and the ſupervifors of the cuſtoms, are proceeding, in all the chief places of the departments, and in all the principal communes of the Republic, to ſeize the Engliſh merchandize now in France, or introduced upon its territory in the contravention of the law of the 10th Brumaire, 5th year (October 31ſt, 1797.)

Such is the firſt act which, when peace is given to the continent, the war declared a long time ſince againſt England, is about to aſſume its genuine character. The French will not ſuffer a power, which ſtrives to found its proſperity upon the misfortune of other nations, to raiſe its commerce upon the ruin of that of other people, and which aſpiring to the domination of the ſeas, wiſhes to introduce, every where, articles of its own manufacture, and to receive nothing from foreign induſtry, —any longer to enjoy the fruit of its culpable ſpeculations.

The Engliſh government has kept in pay, during the war, the coaleſced forces, with the produce of her manufactories. It has violated all the principles of the law of nations, in order to ſhackle the relations of neutral powers: it has cauſed to be ſeized the proviſions, grain and commodities, which it ſuppoſed to be deſtined for France: it has declared contraband every thing which is thought uſeful to the Republic: it deſired to ſtarve it. All the citizens demand vengeance upon it.

When it had to fear the capture of veſſels ſailing under its own flag, it corrupted foreign captains to induce them to take on board their veſſels Engliſh merchandize, and thus to introduce it, by cunning, by fraud or otherwiſe, into foreign ſtates, and eſpecially into the French Republic.

The neutral powers ſhould have perceived that, by this conduct, their merchants took a part in the war, and that they lent aſſiſtance to the belligerent powers.

We ſerve a party, as well when we procure for him the means of augmenting his forces, as when we unite ourſelves to thoſe which he has. The neutral powers ſhould have perceived, that England, by ſtopping the veſſels of other powers, laden in their reſpective ports, and deſtined for France, by permitting articles coming from her own manufactories alone to circulate, aimed at an extenſive commerce, and that it would be neceſſary to ſeek reparation for ſuch an attempt.

The ordinance of the marine and the regulation of 1794, have declared to be good prize, the veſſels and their cargoes in which is found Engliſh merchandize belonging to enemies. Theſe proviſions ſhould be extended. The intereſt of Europe demands it.

The Directory thinks it urgent and neceſſary to paſs a law declaring that the condition of veſſels, in what concerns their quality of neutral or enemy, ſhall be determined by their cargo, and that the cargo ſhall be no longer covered by the flag; in conſequence, that every veſſel found at ſea, having on board Engliſh merchandize and commodities, as her cargo, in whole or in part, ſhall be declared to be good prize, whoſoever may be the proprietor of theſe commodities or merchandize; which ſhall be reputed contraband, for cauſe alone that they come from England or her poſſeſſions.

It would be uſeful to declare at the ſame time, that except in the caſe of diſtreſs, the ports of the Republic ſhall be ſhut to all foreign veſſels, which, in the courſe of their voyage, ſhall have entered thoſe of England.

The Executive Directory requeſts you, citizens Repreſentatives, to adopt theſe meaſures. No neutral or allied power can miſtake their object, nor complain of them, unleſs it be already delivered up to England. The infallible effect of the meaſure is to enhance the value of the product of their ſoil and of their induſtry, to increaſe the proſperity of their commerce, to repel every thing that comes from England, and eſſentially to influence the concluſion of the war.

Such are the motives which induce the Executive Directory to invite you, Citizens Repreſentatives, to take the object of this meſſage into the moſt prompt conſideration.

(Signed)
P. BARRAS, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Se'cy-Gen.

American Intelligence

BOSTON, February 26.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Important and Authentic ! !

Capt. Diſſ, arrived here yeſterday in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace, has brought diſpatches from the American commiſſioners in France, to the government of the U. States; which will immediately be ſent off by expreſs.

By this arrival, a private letter was received from the Hon. Eldbridge Gerry one of the American Extra Envoys, at Paris, dated in that city, the 3d Jan. which ſays "We have not been accredited by the Executive Directory, nor do I think we ſhall be, I ſee no proſpect of ſucceſs in our embaſſy, and I think our reſidence here will be but ſhort. An Entertainment is ſoon to be given the Lady of Gen. Buonaparte, by the miniſter of Foreign affairs, at which will be preſent the Directory and all the Foreign Miniſters, except the Americans.

The Paris papers, received by captain Diſſ, contains no articles of political information, important to the American public; they are to Jan. 7, and on the ſubject of our commiſſioners, or on projected Deſcent on England, are almoſt totally ſilent.

Admiral Story has been tried and acquitted for his conduct in the affair of admiral de Winter. The prince of Conde has found an aſylum in the palace of Paul I. at Peterſburgh, where he arrived the 27th of November. The court of Vienna has complimented the wife of Buonaparte with a ſuperb coach, and ſix white horſes of exquiſite beauty. The Emperor thinks the French general was very liberal in the ceſſion of the Venetian territory. The number of perſons invited at the feaſt of the Luxembourg, in honor of Buonaparte, exceeded 200. The Directory have forbidden under ſevere penalty, the ringing of bells, to call people to church. It is time, ſay they, to obliterate every trace of the ancient regimen. The patriotic gifts made to the Council of Five Hundred to facilitate the projected deſcent on England, are very numerous, but not very valuable. Admiral Lacroſs commanded the French fleet at Breſt.

The monuments of the arts and precious productions, particularly of Rome, which have paſſed through Marſeilles for Paris, amount to 228 pictures, 102 articles of ſculpture, buſts and ſtatues, 1296 antiquities, 2643 volumes in manuſcripts, and printed on paper and parchment, and 1061 articles of natural hiſtory.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

At this criſis of our affairs, when it appears probable that, after all our efforts to preſerve peace, we ſhall be driven to an open rupture with France, it a moſt conſoling conſideration, that the differences of opinion in our country are yielding to the preſure of circumſtances, and to a conviction of the utter impoſſibility of maintaining a free government, under the influence of the irreligious and anarchical principles of modern theoretical philoſophers. The enthuſiaſm with which the principles of Roſſeau and Godwin, have been embraced in France, England and America, is a proof how much more eaſily men are led by their wiſhes and their feelings than by judgment and experience. But the terrible diſaſters that have befallen France, and which threatens this country, have wrought a ſurprizing change in men's minds on the ſubject of government. The advocates of pure democracy, of reaſon and morality, foſtered and maintained by education, independent of a religious ſyſtem, are every where abandoning their belief in thoſe principles, and clinging to ancient inſtitutions for political order and ſafety. There is even danger that the hatred of the ſchemes of viſionary philoſophers, may become too violent, and from a natural vibration of the human mind from one extreme to another, men may lean ſo much to old habits and opinions, as to diſcourage attempts at rational improvements.

Theſe remarks are the reſult of careful obſervation on a late journey from New-York to Boſton. A great increaſe of union in favor of our adminiſtration is every where viſible; and the foreign nation that attacks the Northern States, will find them firm & unanimous.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

An Algerine bark arrived at this port yeſterday, after a paſſage of 85 days, having touched at Cadiz, and afterwards through ſtreſs of weather put into Porto Rico, to refit. She is commanded and navigared we underſtand, entirely by Algerines; the firſt expedition of the kind, we believe, ever made to our Weſtern World, Our manners and cuſtoms muſt appear no leſs novel to them, than their appearance does to us. From the reception they meet with, it is hoped they will carry back to their native country a very favorable impreſſion of the American character.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The following is an epitome of the preſent politics of the French government.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated Dec. 8, written by a gentleman whoſe information may be depended on.

"Our Plenipotentiaries are ſtill at Paris, and have not as yet effected any arrangement, they have not even had an audience or any conference with the executive—and nothing can exceed the indifference with which they have been treated; to ſay not worſe—It is impoſſible to foreſee in what manner the preſent diſcord between the two governments will be reconciled—It is generally thought, and indeed it is our individual opinion, that our preſent commiſſioners will not effect the object of their miſſion; yet we do not think hoſtility will follow their departure from Paris, unleſs provoked by the United States by ſome act of reprifals for French depredations —which depredations will probably continue at the will and whim of the Executive of France—yet this whim will be meaſured by their political ſituation with the neighboring nations. They are ſo accuſtomed to victory and making laws, that there is ſcarcely any moderation or bounds to their terms in many caſes. England is however, the only nation that has not as yet received their yoke —Portugal has ratified the late peace, but as ſhe did not do it in the time limited, it is thought the ratification will not be accepted without an addititonal ſacrifice or humiliation."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Bourdeaux, who had juſt left Paris, dated 8th November 1797.

"Times are very critical here for American affairs, and the arrival of the commiſſioners is of no effect. I waited on them ſeveral times at Paris, and the day before I left it, had a long conference with one of them, the ſubſtance of which I do not think prudent to put in this letter as its fate is uncertain; but they are certainly treated with the moſt ſhameful neglect. At the ſame time, our commerce is ſuffering in the moſt alarming manner, and you may ſhortly expect to hear of a vaſt number of condemnations; for although they ſhould be acquitted in the inferior tribunals, the court of caſſation will condemn them; and the decree which gives a right to individuals to fit out national ſhips will conſiderably increaſe their cruiſers."

Congreſs

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 6.

The bill providing the means of intercourſe with foreign nations, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a communication from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing a ſtatement of the exports of the United States, from Oct. 1, 1796, to Sept. 30, 1797, which which was ordered to be printed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with a bill which had been originated in that Houſe for the amicable ſettlement of the claims of Georgia, and for the eſtabliſhment of a government in the Miſſiſippi territory, which was read and referred to the ſame committee to whom has been referred the ſubject of the Natchez country.

March 8.

Mr. Sewell, from the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's Speech as relates to the protection of our commerce and the defence of our country, and alſo the meſſage of the Preſident of Monday laſt, reported in part as follows:

"That, conſidering the increaſing dangers which threaten, the peace and ſecurity of the United States, and to which their extenſive ſea-coaſt, and their domeſtic as well as foreign commerce, are alarmingly expoſed the neceſſary proviſions of a maritime defence ought to receive the earneſt and immediate attention of Congreſs—and eſpecially recommend a concurrence, without delay, in the reſolution now before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, reported to them on the 12th of January laſt.

"The committee further report, that a conſiderable ſum remains unexpended of the ſums heretofore appropriated for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, as appears by the ſtatement from the Department of War exhibited herewith, and that, in the opinion of the committee, a further appropriation, and a more vigourous regard to this important object has become immediately neceſſary.

"They further report, that in the view, which on ſeveral occaſions, this committee have taken of the ſubject of providing a naval armament, they have not failed to obſerve that appropriations enormouſly expenſive, & unaccountable delays which have attended every attempt of this kind. It has appeared to them, that a better œconomy might be introduced into this branch of the public expenditure, by eſtabliſhing in the War Department ſome officer who ſhall be employed in the immediate ſuperintendance of the naval concerns of the United States.

"The Department of War, as at preſent eſtabliſhed, is unſuitable to this purpoſe, eſpecially conſidering its ſtationary ſituation, and how much it is occupied by numerous caſes of a nature very different.

"On theſe ſubjects, they recommend the following reſolutions to be adopted, viz.

"Reſolved, That the ſum of in addition to the ſum remaining unexpended of former appropriations, be it appropriated to fortify the ports and harbours of the United States.

"Reſolved, That there be eſtabliſhed in the Department of War, a commiſſioner of marine, who ſhall have charge of the conſtruction, equipment and ſupport of the public veſſels of the United States, and all other matters relating to their naval concerns, which ſhall be intruſted to him according to law."

This report having been read, a motion was made to refer to the ſame committee of the whole to whom has been referred a former report on this ſubject.

Mr. Harper believed it would be moſt proper to refer all theſe ſubjects to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, as this was a committee which had always had a preference to all other. He therefore moved to diſcharge the committee of the whole who had heretofore had this buſineſs under conſideration, in order to refer the whole to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Agreed and referred accordingly.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh, March 24

It is with pleaſure we mention, that our repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature have obtained a grant from the State of 5000 dollars, for the Pittſburgh Academy, and have alſo obtained authority for raiſing 12,000 dollars by Lottery for erecting piers in the Allegheny river, at this place, to preſerve the banks.

We have accounts of ſeveral Boats, within ten days paſt, being wrecked in the Ohio river, ſome diſtance below this place—Three men were drowned, in endeavouring to reach the ſhore, from one of the wrecks

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Philadelphia, March 2, 1798.

SIR,

I obſerved in the laſt Pittſburgh Gazette which I received, a mutilated and much miſrepreſented ſtatement of a letter ſaid to have been from a member of Congreſs; though I am not named it is ſtated in ſuch a manner as to apply to me. That I ſent any letter to one poſt-office in order to be ſent to another poſt-office, however, is abſolutely falſe.—I have wrote many letters on private buſineſs but fewer on political ſubjects than in any former ſeſſion, and I am not aſhamed of what I wrote nor of thoſe with whom I correſponded. If this mutilated, if not forged ſtatement had gone no further than the Pittſburgh Gazette I would have taken no notice of it, for in that country the writer and his communication is too inſignificant to do any harm.

I have wrote but one letter lately wholly on political ſubjects, and I have wrote to my friend to tranſmit that letter to you for publication, however improper it is to bring private

letters before the public, doing it on this occasion appears to be necessary, and the publishing of it is all the vindication I will trouble you with at this time. Your giving it a place in the Pittsburgh Gazette will oblige

Your obedient servant,

WM. FINDLEY.

Mr. JOHN SCULL, Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1798.

Dear Sir,

Having had little foreign news this winter, and the early part of our session being chiefly occupied in the common rotine of business, I have in my former letters to you confined myself to our private affairs; my last indeed was extremely short, but before I have done, this will probably be the reverse, as a proper view of our political proceedings cannot be given in short sketches along with private business, and as this is the first of the kind to yourself this session, if some interesting business does not come before us which I have not foreseen, it will probably be the last, for I hope it will not be a long session, at least we have not much to do.

The President's speech at the opening of this session, though it was not so much detailed as the last, recommended military and naval preparations which had been then rejected, or not acted on, as still necessary, and our answer was couched in such general terms as not to pledge the future proceedings of the house nor to require a declaration of the opinion of the members respecting executive measures in the manner that several former answers had done, therefore, it occasioned less debate, animosity or waste of time. I hope this example will be followed in future. The first measure that was reported by the committee on the subjects recommended in the speech, was a bill for arming the merchant vessels, but though the immediate enacting of it was urged by the friends of the measure, the discussion was postponed till the first Monday of February by a small majority, that day is past, no information is received from our Commissioners at Paris, and the bill is not called up by its friends.

Reasons of great weight offer themselves against a general arming of the merchant vessels unless we were actually at war, or fully disposed to go to war. I say a general arming, for vessels sailing on the Barbary coasts or to the East-Indies are always permitted to arm by the law of nations. The powers at war by the law of nations and by treaties have a right to stop and search all neutral ships for contraband goods, and by our late treaty with Britain to the privileges of which the French judge themselves to be entitled as the most favored nation; a great proportion of merchandize, even provisions itself and enemies property, are considered as seizable.—When the search is made the captain who makes it is the judge whether there is contraband goods or enemies property, or whether the sea-letters are false or defective, and even in case of suspicion he has a right to take the merchant ship into port for adjudication or examination, but if the captured vessels is not condemned she has a right to be paid all the damages of detention. To fight against the acknowledged rights of nations it was to search and take in for examination would be inconsistent with neutrality, and the very act of opposing these rights by force, if that force was not successful, would of itself be sufficient cause of condemnation. Notwithstanding the exertions that we know were made last session by the same agents who were active and successful in procuring petitions in favour of the British treaty, and probably repeated this session, few if any real American merchants are in favour of arming, no petitions have been presented in favour of the measure, all the merchants with whom I converse in the city are opposed to it, and I am well informed the same sentiments generally prevails in other commercial towns. They say they will not arm, because arming would increase the expence and risk of the voyage and lessen the freight in proportion to the weight of metal and stores. If there are privateers without commissions, and against those only force can be lawfully opposed, it cannot be known whether they have commissions or not in time for defence. From these considerations I presume the measure will not be adopted. Though it is a war measure several who do not wish for war, and can have no interest in promoting it, have been its advocates; no doubt but the opinion of the Executive has had weight with many. Those who have been loud in favour of war and done all in their power to excite it, advocate this measure of course.

Though all the money that was demanded for the frigates has been frequently granted, yet still the estimates have fell short, and this session as much was demanded as brings the whole sum to nearly double for three frigates, as the original estimate for six—This, as it came so soon after the last appropriation, gave alarm, and the house postponed the decision, and called on the war-office to give an account of the former expenditures. This account is not yet given, though a considerable time is elapsed, and the additional grant is delayed. Though I was opposed to the original plan I voted for the grant last session, being assured no further demand would be necessary.

You having an opportunity of reading our debates you will understand the nature of the discussion on the intercourse bill, therefore, I need not enlarge but little on it. Possibly it is necessary to extend our foreign intercourse at this time, but the President not having thought proper to explain the necessity of it to us, which he might do in confidence if he pleased, as the constitution qualifies the house for receiving it with shut doors; no member on our floor pretends to assign a good reason for increasing the number or raising the rank of our foreign ministers, nor shews any cause why a minister of the highest grade should be sent to Prussia, that would not equally apply in favour of diplomatizing every court or state in Europe, but deserting the ground of expediency, the amendment proposed for limiting the appropriation is opposed on the ground of principle and the constitutional power of the house of representatives to exercise a moral discretion in granting money on such requisitions of the President is boldly denied.

At an early period the power of originating revenue measures had been transferred to an executive department, and for a considerable period frequent attempts were made by a party, with various success, to make large transfers of the legislative power to the executive with the avowed intention of increasing the strength of that department, which they thought was too weak. The power of originating revenue measures being re-assumed by the house, and the success of the question of appropriating money for carrying the British treaty into operation being doubtful, the legislative power of the representatives in granting money was for the first time denied. It was then opposed, however, but by few, and only in the case of treaties, fifteen or twenty of the small majority who from the influence of imperious circumstances voted for the treaty had since rejected that novel principle. It was since introduced on the military and the mint bills, but not sanctioned—indeed, in every session since that time requisitions of the executive have been rejected, and particularly in the last, but tho' two who took a lead in the late attempts have been since removed by diplomatic appointments, yet that doctrine has now found more numerous and violent, though less candid supporters.

On reading the constitution without prejudice, when you observe that the peculiar and exclusive power of originating bills for raising revenue vested in the representatives chosen by the people themselves agreeable to their numbers, is a proper, safe, and necessary balance for the executive power vested in the senate, in which the people are very unequally represented, and that the representatives having the exclusive power of originating money bills vested with them, are very properly restrained from having any hand in appointing to office, and disqualified from holding the offices which they have contributed to create or aggrandize. You will see that they are wisely balanced. In granting money they are bound by the express words of the constitution, to levy it only for the public defence and general welfare, of which they are constituted judges, and for which they are qualified not only by their coming from all parts of the union, having so large a common interest with the people, and the short time for which they are elected, but by receiving information from the President of the state of the union, which it is his constitutional duty to collect from the proper channels and give to Congress from time to time. While the means of corruption is taken from the representatives by not having it in their power to provide for and appoint themselves or their favourites to office; it is also restrained in the executive which has not the power of levying money or creating offices, hence the representatives have a powerful though indirect restraining power over executive measures in money matters. This was the doctrine of the most zealous advocates of the constitution when it was ratified, and in my opinion exclusively agreeable both to the spirit and language of it. If the executive has the power of commanding money for any purpose, the legislative powers of Congress in those cases are annihilated, or reduced to the state of expressing only the will of the executive and not their own. They are no doubt under a moral obligation to grant money for the support of foreign intercourse or other objects required by the executive, but in doing so they are enjoined to judge of its expediency for the common defence and general welfare, and must therefore have information to convince them that it is so and not do it implicitly, but according to reason and good conscience. Sometimes, indeed, an implicit confidence in the executive influences a vote—it influenced my own on the same subject in 1796, the question was then carried by a small majority, but it was not supported on the new principles. The late President in his farewell address, after seven years experience, gives his opinion against extending our foreign intercourse, and says it is time to stop, the old Congress had done so likewise, therefore, if I act implicitly now, my confidence in the two Presidents is divided. The late President only sent ministers to nations with whom we had commercial or territorial connections, but that bounds is overleaped in the instance of Prussia. However, if this new principle had not been introduced, the proposed amendment would have been rejected, it may be so still, but not by so great a majority. Mr. Pinckney and others have declared against it on the ground of expediency, who agree in principle with those who support it. This question, after having been long discussed has been postponed, and will undergo a second discussion, probably to very little purpose.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A FAVOURITE ENGLISH SONG.

But three months yet I've been a wife,
And spouse already shows his airs;
I wish I'd liv'd a single life,
But as I did not, why, who cares?
Besides, let husband use his tongue,
And scold, and bounce and cock his hat,
By Jove, he'll find I'm not so young,
But I can beat him, sirs, at that.

I'll go to operas, balls and plays,
Or where I will, and won't be check'd—
Egad I'll racket nights and days,
Until he treats me with respect—
And if he romps with, I know who,
Perhaps he meet with tit for tat;
And faith may find, and shall so too,
That I can beat him, sirs, at that.

But this I vow if he'll be good,
And let me sometimes have my will
(Young wives you know, most surely should)
I'll duly ev'ry rite fulfil—
And never, O! no never rove,
But stay with him at home, and chat;
And prove by kindest deeds of love,
That I can beat him, sirs, at that.

ANECDOTE.

A Sailor belonging to a man of war, having been for his good behaviour promoted from a foremast man to a boatswain, was ordered on shore by his captain to receive his commission at the admiralty office. Jack went accordingly, and thus described his reception afterwards to his companions; "I bore away large, (said he) for the admiralty office—and on entering the harbour I espied a dozen or two, quill drivers—I hailed them—not a word said they. Hollo! again said I. Not a word said they. Shiver my topsails, but what can this mean said I. Then took a guinea from my pocket, and holding it up to my peeper, Hollo again, said I. 'Oh! Hollo, returned they. So, so, my boys, cried I, you are like BALAAM's Ass, are you? You could not speak until you saw the angel!"

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THE following observations is suggested to those persons, inhabitants of Westmoreland county, who have not been naturalized—the propriety and necessity of their coming forward at a Supreme Court to be held at Greensburgh, for the above county, on the 30th of April ensuing, and then and there to comply with the existing laws.—It is evident, from a careful perusal of the different laws that all those who have arrived in the United States since the peace of Paris of the 3d of September 1783, are deemed aliens; it will therefore be necessary for them to enquire whether they have as yet taken the oath of allegiance in due form, if not, on their application as above, they can be admitted—a further delay will be attended with expence and inconvenience—it is hoped all those whom it may concern will remember and come forward. Further information may be had by applying at the POST OFFICE, Greensburgh.

Greensburgh, March 16, 1798. 3t

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 19th of May next.

A Large convenient Stone House, pleasantly situated, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in the borough of Pittsburgh. Four parlours and a large saloon on the first floor, a cellar under the whole house, a good kitchen, stable, garden, pump, &c. now in possession of S. Mahon, Esq. For terms of renting apply at the Post Office.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1798.

ON Monday the 16th day of April, will be sold at public vendue, at the store of the subscriber a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

also, the House and Store now in possession of the subscriber. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendence and reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1798

N. B. If the houses are not sold, they will be rented and possession given the first of May.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, March 8.

Captain Loring has arrived in 90 days from the Cape of Good Hope. There had been a very serious insurrection of the sailors in the British ships there. Ad. Pringle, was confined. Believing the seaman might carry his ship to sea, he had got a letter to the commander of the fort, desiring him to destroy the ship, notwithstanding his being on board, if an attempt should be made to carry her off. Red hot shots were prepared. But on the hearing of the quelling of the mutiny in England (of which this was a ramification) and of the executions, subordination was easily restored.

Late From England.

Last evening arrived here the ship Polly, Captain Chipman, from Liverpool—after a passage of 44 days. The latest London papers we have been able to procure, are down to January 8th—but they furnish nothing extraordinary. The debates in British parliament, on the assessed taxes, are very lenthy and spirited—but the bill contemplates a triplications of the customary assessed taxes, passed by a majority of 125—Ayes 196. Noes 71.

The information of the late decree of the French government respecting English manufactures, had been received—and had excited much agitation. The result was to be expected—Convoys are to be granted to neutral vessels.

The pacific Congress at Rastadt, has determined that the king of England shall relinquish all his possessions in Germany, and with his electorate (Hanover) all his influence in the Germian Empire.

An augmentation of the British army has been made, and the navy daily increases in number and strength. The ships of war in commission, on the 1st January, 1798, amounted to 130 tail of the line, 18 fifty gun ships, 165 frigates, and 266 sloops of war—Total in and out of commission 746.

NEW YORK, March 14.

We hear with pleasure that the most perfect harmony subsists between our envoys in France. The decyphering of their dispatches to our executive, we understand, is not yet finished.

Yesterday arrived here his Britanic majesty's packet Halifax, captain Rowe, in 44 days from Falmouth.

Verbal accounts by her states that Buonaparte hath resigned—and, that the apprehensions of the invasion of England were subsiding.

Saturday evening arrived the British Packet, Halifax, Captain Rogers, 44 days from Falmouth, with the Dec. and Jan. Mails.—We have received papers to the 18th Jan. per the packet.

The apprehension of an invasion had been made a subject of communication from the king to the Parliament. The leading characters are coming forward with patriotic donations; and great precautions are taking to strengthen their out ports and make themselves impregnable in other respects.—The French do not relax in their exertions to unite all their strength and skill preparatory to their apparant design of invading the British dominions.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

Latest from France.

This day arrived ship Theresa, Captain Boyle, 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Boyle left Bourdeaux the 3d of February, and brings Paris papers to the 20th January, and from Bourdeax to January 27, which he has promised us a perusal of. He says two of the American commissioners, Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry, would leave Paris, one of whom would take passage in the Promona, of Alexandria, which would sail in two weeks.

Mr. Marshall was to remain until circumstances ordered otherwise. The decree respecting neutral vessels with British manufactures on board, had been ratified a few days previous to captain Boyle's sailing. No military operations of importance had taken place, but the greatest exertions continued to be made for the invasion of England.

On the 30th of January, a report prevailed at Gibraltar, that Algiers had declared war against England.

David Wallace,

At his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front ſtreets, lately occupied by William Wuſthoff and Co. has juſt received and is now opening for ſale a neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Caſſimers and caſſinets
Marſeilles and other fancy waiſtcoating
Velvets, thickſetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Iriſh linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings
Worſted and cotton ditto
India muſlins
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muſlin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other ſilk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muſlin ditto
Linen and muſlin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, ſilk, twiſt, thread, &c. &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798

James Anderſon,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

One or two Journeymen, wanted, to whom conſtant employment will be given

Pittſburgh October 7, 1797.

Patented Farm for Sale

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a valuable Plantation, containing 320 acres, ſituate about two miles from Pittſburgh, extending nearly a mile on the bank of the Monongahela, and on the great road to Philadelphia. He has mowed for ſeveral years about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and 40 acres more may be eaſily made. The upland is of a ſuperior quality, of which there are 40 acres cleared—the whole well timbered and abounding in excellent ſprings. From its contiguity to Pittſburgh market, and the advantage of water carriage, it will be an object worthy the attention of an induſtrious farmer. About four hundred pounds in caſh will be demanded—the payment of the balance will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 26, 1797. tf.

For Detroit,

The Sloop

RUSSEL,

NOW in the harbour of Preſqu'iſle, to ſail the firſt of April next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Mr. William Beard, in the town of Erie

December 30, 1797.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Property, 21ſt December, 1797.

PRESENT,

DANIEL BROADHEAD, S. G. } of the Land
JOHN HALL, Secretary. } Office.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. }

RESOLVED, That the following be the form of the Certificate or Certificates to be produced to the Secretary of the Land Office, before any patent or patents ſhall iſſue for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, and that the ſame be ſigned by the proper deputy ſurveyor of the diſtrict where the land is, and by the diſtrict judge, or two juſtices of the peace in the vicinity of ſaid land, and that the Secretary cauſe the ſame form, with this reſolution, to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

"We do hereby Certify, ſatisfactory proof having been made to us, that hath made or cauſe to be made an actual ſettlement on a tract of land containing acres, lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, ſituate, &c. (here deſcribe the land) by clearing, fencing, and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every hundred acres contained in the ſurvey of the ſaid tract—that he hath erected, or cauſed to be erected, a meſſuage for habitation of man, and reſided, or cauſed a family to reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following his firſt ſettling the ſame."

Or, "We do hereby Certify, that the grantee (or ſettler) hath been prevented from making a ſettlement on a tract of land containing ſituate, &c. conformable to the proviſo contained in the ninth ſection of the act, entitled, 'An act for the ſale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," paſſed the 3d day of April 1792, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, and that he the ſaid hath perſiſted in his endeavours to make ſuch ſettlement."

(A true copy) 3m.

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Wholeſale and retail Store.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received and is now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell on moderate terms by Wholeſale and Retail.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1798.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

To be ſold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Blackſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

Pennſylvania Population Company.

At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident.—John Field.
Managers—Theophilus Cazenove,
William Cramond,
Paul Buſti,
Henry Phillips,
Samuel Sterett,
James Gibſon.
Treaſurer & Sec'y.—Solomon Marache.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1798. 8t.

RAGS.

THE higheſt PRIC will be given for CLAN LINEN AND COTTON RAG, at the PRINTING-OFFIC.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa, viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1788.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS.

MOST reſpectfully informs their cuſtomers and the public in general, that they carry on the above Buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

They flatter themſelves, as they have now on hand a large aſſortment of imported wood, and of the fineſt colours, that they will pleaſe thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

At the Store lately occupied by ADAM FUNK.

BEST London ſuperfine broadcloths
Refine ditto
Caſſimers, ſwanſdown and thickſets
Flannels, coating and kerſeys
Book and jaconet muſlins
Fine chintzes, callicoes and ſhawls
Bandano and black ſilk handkerchiefs
Coarſe India muſlin and callicoes
Iriſh linens and checks
Mens' and womens' ſhoes, &c.
Alſo Two Quarter Caſks beſt Sherry wine

Which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail, for caſh, beeſwax or good deer ſkins.

tf *JAMES HOGG.*

Pittſburgh, 1ſt month, 18th, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes and Pot Aſh, for which a liberal price will be given at the Glaſs Works oppoſite Pittſburgh, or the houſe of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, ſaid town. 3m.

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1798.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for all kinds of broken glaſs.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

Valuable LANDS weſt of the OHIO,

FOR SALE.

FOUR Thouſand Six Hundred acres of Land of the firſt quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Eſq. of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Weege Townſhip, bounds on the river Ohio between ſix and ſeven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahen's creek and the Weege creek, and there is very good mill ſeats in the townſhip. Alſo, for Sale, Eight Thouſand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in ſeveral tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with ſugar tree, aſh, hickory, oak, &c.
2	6	3	
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the eaſt and weſt line of the ſeven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
	3	1	3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Iſland creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to perſons who take a large body. The whole will be ſold in tracts ſo reaſonably ſmall as may accommodate purchaſers. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may receive the neceſſary information by applying to the ſubſcriber at M Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday Cove—when not there at Whelen.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

February 5, 1798.

Boot and Shoe Factory.

James Riddle,

NEXT door to Mr. James Horner's, Market ſtreet, and oppoſite General O'Hara's new houſes, returns his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, and informs them, that he has juſt received a quantity of Boot Legs of the firſt quality, and other materials ſuitable for his buſineſs. Thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him may rely on having their work done in the neateſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted, Journeymen Boot and Shoemaker's, and an apprentice.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1798.

Notice.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Donaldſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement—And all thoſe who ſtand indebted to eſtate aforeſaid, by Bond, Note, or Book account, are deſired to come forward, within one month from this date, and make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MARY DONALDSON, admx.
MATHEW JAMISON, admr.

Pitt Townſhip, Allegheny County, March 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt GEORGE BRANT, of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to leave their accounts with John Wilkins or A. Tannehill, Eſqrs. on or before the laſt day of March next. The Houſe wherein the ſaid Brant lives in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets, to be rented—Enquire of ſaid Wilkins or Tannehill, or the ſubſcriber.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Parmore, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are defired to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA PARMORE.

Pittſburgh, February 22, 1798.

THE Subſcriber intending to ſet out for Kentucky in a few days, requeſts thoſe indebted to him to cloſe their accounts, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to apply for payment.

J. BIRNEY.

Pittſburgh, March 8, 1798.

Will be rented,

And poſſeſſion given the latter end of next month.

A *Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, on the bank of Monongahela. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

For Sale by Public Vendue,

ON the 11th of April next, at MIDDLETOWN, on the Ohio river, about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, a number of IN Lots & OUT Lots, in ſaid Town; the OUT Lots contain three acres each, and IN Lots, one quarter of an acre.—The ſituation of this Town is pleaſant and the land of the beſt quality. The term of ſale will be made known, at the time.

ADAM PATTERSON.

Middle-Town, March 7, 1798

THE COLT A

RISING three years old, will cover twenty mares only, the enſuing ſeaſon, at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week paſturage.

Next ſummer A will be ſent back to Proſpect in New Jerſey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The firſt applicants in perſon, or by poſt, to the Canonſburgh poſt office, or otherwiſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the preference.

A is of the firſt race blood in England; a ſilver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, ſhall be given to thoſe who ſend mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

B, or Bold Hunter,

Is to be let for the Seaſon, to ſtand either at Pittſburgh, Waſhington or Canonsburgh, or at any other good place. A certain ſum will be accepted in payment for the whole ſeaſon, or a ſhare of his earnings, as may be agreed on.

Bold Hunter is of the true, midland coach breed of England; coal black and blaze, 5 years old, 16 hands high.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, with the uſual allowance, ſaid by judges to be of the firſt quality, ſituate on the waters of Wheeling creek, in Rich Hill townſhip, Green county, three miles from Ryerſon's mills, and ſix from the Ridge Meeting Houſe. An indiſputable title will be made, and the purchaſer by paying a third of the purchaſe money in hand, may have his own time for the remainder by paying intereſt therefor. John Craig, Eſq. will ſhew the land, who lives within a mile thereof.—For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, in Pittſburgh.

MICHL. M. MONAHON.

March 1, 1798.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office.

Declarations of Ejectment,
Apprentices Indentures,
Judgment & common Bonds,
Juſtices Summonſes and Executions.